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## Duke Ellington Is Dead at 75

From Wire Dispatches  
**NEW YORK, May 24**—Duke Ellington, 75, the prolific and colorful composer- pianist, died of lung cancer complications at his home in Washington, D.C., today.  
 Ellington entered the music business in 1917, and his condition was not serious until the onset of lung cancer in 1968. He had undergone radiation therapy and chemotherapy since he entered the hospital in 1972.



Duke Ellington

President Nixon on his 70th birthday, April 26, 1969. He also was awarded the French Legion of Honor in July, 1973.  
 His songs, which included "Sophisticated Lady," "A Sentimental Mood," "I Let a Song Go Out of My Heart" and "Go On Out of My Heart," were standards in the popular repertoire. In addition, his short instrumental pieces—such as "Black

and Tan Fantasy," "The Mooche," "Creole Love Call" and "Mood Indigo"—were established as part of the jazz repertoire. He wrote more than 6,000 pieces of varying length.  
 He was born Edward Kennedy Ellington in Washington, D.C., on April 29, 1899, the son of James Edward Ellington and the former Daisy Kennedy. His father was a blueprint maker for the Navy Department, who also worked occasionally as a butler, sometimes at the White House.  
 In high school, the Duke, whose nickname was given to him by an admiring neighborhood friend when he was 8, was torn between his interests in painting and in music. He decided, however, to devote himself to music.  
 His break came in 1927, when his small band was hired at Harlan's Cotton Club—where it stayed for five years.  
 He married Edna Thompson in 1918. Their son, Mercer, was born the following year. The couple were divorced in 1930 and Mr. Ellington's second marriage, to Mildred Dixon, a dancer, also ended in divorce. In 1939, he married Bea Mills.  
 He called his autobiography, published in 1973, "Music Is My Mistress."

## Wilson Holds Firm On Strikes In Ulster

By Alvin Shuster

**BELFAST, May 24 (NYT)**—The British government decided today against concessions to Protestant extremists who are eroding Northern Ireland in a 10-day strike.  
 After a meeting of nearly five hours with leaders of the provincial government in London, Prime Minister Harold Wilson said there would be no negotiations with the Ulster Workers' Council, which is spearheading the Protestant "loyalist" resistance movement. The strikers are trying to bring down the provincial government with a demand for new elections.  
 Mr. Wilson, who called an urgent cabinet meeting after his talks with Northern Ireland's politicians, reaffirmed his support for the province's executive, which includes Protestants and Catholics. A statement by his office ruled out any negotiations with the council and said the existing government structure was the "only basis for the peace, order and good government of Northern Ireland."

A spokesman for the hard-line Protestants, Harry Murray, the council's chairman, replied that "we are not going to let up." He added that "we believe they will talk before we are finished."

Lined Up for Gas  
 The question now is what the British government will do to meet the challenge of the strike, which has threatened the basis of political power between Protestants and Catholics. Protestants of Northern Ireland's industry, led by widespread electricity cuts and virtually dried up the supply of gasoline.  
 Most motorists were forced to wait in line for gasoline today. There were signs that Mr. Wilson was considering using troops to try to insure essential supplies of power and fuel.

The decisions on Britain's next steps were apparently made at the 1 1/2-hour cabinet meeting tonight. Mr. Wilson announced that he would go on television tomorrow night to discuss the crisis.  
 The leaders of the extremist groups warned that if troops moved into the power stations the system would collapse because only local engineers know how to run it. The engineers, who have cut the power supply to about 30 percent of Ulster's normal needs, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International.

GOING TO THE PUMPS—A Belfast cyclist passes a long line of cars waiting for gas. The scene was repeated all over the city on Friday and some stations had to close.

## Italy Reneges On Deal After Sossi Is Freed

**GENOA, May 24 (AP)**—Genoa's chief prosecutor today refused to order the release from jail of eight urban guerrillas despite the liberation of kidnapped deputy prosecutor Mario Sossi.  
 The Red Brigades extremist group, which abducted Mr. Sossi five weeks ago, freed him in a Milan park late yesterday after a Genoa court granted provisional liberty to the convicts dependent on Mr. Sossi's safe return.  
 The eight men, members of the Maoist October 22 group, are serving prison terms for murder, robbery and sabotage.

In a telephone call to a Milan newspaper early today, the Red Brigades demanded that Italian officials honor their pledge to release the eight convicts or else "violate their own law."  
 Chief Prosecutor Francesco Coco, the man who would have to sign the court's bail order, said tonight that he would appeal the order to a higher court in Rome. He claimed that Genoa court officials had overstepped their authority in promising the convicts provisional liberty.  
 Earlier, Mr. Coco had argued that the terms of the Red Brigades' harter deal had not been completely fulfilled.  
 The Red Brigades had under- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## NATO Europeans Are Cool To U.K. Bid on Atlantic Ties

**BRUSSELS, May 24 (UPI)**—A British draft for a U.S.-European "declaration of principles" has produced little enthusiasm here, European diplomats said today.  
 Ambassadors from the 15 NATO countries met here to discuss the draft.  
 "But it ran into psychological barriers," a European diplomat said, "because it has virtually erased all references to a European identity which previous drafts contained."  
 The British draft incorporated earlier ideas presented by the French and other nations. The work on a declaration began last year in response to the call by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for a "new Atlantic charter."  
 The United States has termed the draft "positive."  
 The French draft stressed Europe's right to have its own defense and underlined the "favorable effect" of Europe's contribution to NATO.  
 "It is not surprising that the State Department called the British draft 'positive,' because we understand Foreign Secretary James Callaghan completed it after duly consulting Mr. Kissinger," a diplomat said.

From Private Companies

## Energy Chief Indicates U.S. Will Pre-empt Oil Bargaining

By Tim O'Brien

**WASHINGTON, May 24 (WP)**—Federal energy chief John Sawhill said yesterday that oil pricing and production negotiations with foreign governments are "too important to leave up to" private U.S. companies.  
 The U.S. government, he said, must play a bigger role in the crucial agreements with the Middle East oil-producing states.  
 He said the time may even have come for the United States to negotiate on a government-to-government basis with producing countries.  
 Although Mr. Sawhill would not specify the nature or extent of any enlarged federal role, he said the federal government should at least establish a "framework" within which far-reaching pricing and production negotiations occur.

New Policy  
 The new energy chief said he believes that, by the end of the year, a new federal policy will be enunciated to define the extent to which private U.S. oil companies can make agreements with foreign governments.  
 Under the new policy, Mr. Sawhill said he has asked the heads of some U.S. oil firms to avoid signing long-term contracts with foreign producing states. Long-term agreements, he said, would "lock us in" to buying high-priced foreign oil.

With Middle East crude oil still selling for more than \$11 a barrel, Mr. Sawhill said he would prefer that U.S. companies sign short-term contracts, with a duration of perhaps six months.  
 Asked how the companies responded to his request, Mr. Sawhill said: "They said they'd think about it."  
 Industry preference for long-term contracts may be connected to the substantial profits U.S. companies reap from high-priced foreign crude. As the price of the Middle East oil rose during the last several months, profits also jumped for U.S. oil companies operating overseas.  
 Between January, 1973 and January, 1974, profit margins on a barrel of Saudi Arabian crude jumped from 79 cents to \$3.83 for the Arabian American Oil Co., jointly owned by Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California and Mobil Oil.

On the domestic front, Mr. Sawhill said he has called on the automobile industry to begin making cars that get better mileage per gallon.  
 Meanwhile, Americans still seem to be practicing conservation. Gasoline consumption in a recent four-week period averaged slightly below the same period last year.

## On Remaining Disengagement Issues

## Kissinger Drafts New Compromise

Bernard Gwertzman

**HALEM, May 24 (NYT)**—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today said he was eager to wind up his trip to the Middle East with a peace agreement.  
 Mr. Kissinger's goal in the waning hours of his trip, he has resorted to one of his favorite negotiating tactics.  
 Mr. Kissinger has pressed each side to make concessions in the intensive negotiations of the last 27 days. Now, when he believes that he knows the "limits" that Syria and Israel can go to, he has ordered his aides to draft what he is calling "an American proposal" to bridge the gap on the major issue outstanding—the thinning out of each side's forces in the areas adjacent to a neutral buffer zone.

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هكذا أحب القتل

## But Not the Tania She Has Become

## Miss Hearst's Fiancé Still Loves Her

FRANCISCO, May 24 (AP)—Steven Weed said that he loves Patricia Hearst, but that there is nothing in the "Tania" who exists in the "Tania" who taken her place.

Mr. Weed said at a news conference yesterday, "It seems to be the last thing Patty could ever become is what she seems to be now."

Mr. Weed, 26, later testified for 90 minutes before a federal grand jury investigating the April 15 bank robbery in which Miss Hearst said she voluntarily participated.



Steven Weed, fiancé of Patricia Hearst, just before he appeared before the grand jury in San Francisco.

## Harris Couple

## Modish Hippie Life Rejected for Revolution With the SLA

By Lacey Fosburgh

CLAND, Calif., May 24 (AP)—The apartment where William Harris lived and where his wife, Emily, lived, was a modish hippie life rejected for revolution with the SLA.

Emily was born Feb. 11, 1947, in Baltimore and raised in Clarendon Hills, a wealthy suburb of Chicago, where her father is an engineering consultant.

In 1965, she went to Indiana University in Bloomington, where she lived until 1970. She joined the Chi Sigma sorority, studied English and French and eventually became an elementary school teacher there.

In recent interviews, she has been described as "the smartest kid in the class" and "always the teacher's pet."

In her junior year, she began to go out with Bill Harris, and the day before Thanksgiving in 1970, the two were married in Bloomington in civil, hippie fashion, dancing all night long at their reception to a rock 'n' roll band.

Bill, born Jan. 22, 1945, at the Army base in Fort Sill, Okla., where his father was then assigned, grew up in Carmel, a wealthy little town outside of Indianapolis, Ind.

Served With Marines  
He spent a year at Indiana University before dropping out in 1964 to enlist in the Marines and go to Vietnam.

When he came back in 1967, his friends said, his political outlook had changed from apathetic to very radical, and more than that, "disfranchisement" in a friend's words, "by what he'd seen."

He was terribly disillusioned by the uselessness and wrongs of society, his mother said in an interview.

After his discharge, he returned to the university and got a B.A. in speech and in 1972 an M.A. in urban education.

The Harris moved to Oakland later that year and plunged eagerly into the stream of revolutionary life that dominates the East Bay community.

At work, Emily was a typist in a research center at the University of California at Berkeley and Bill was a part-time driver for the postal service. Between them, they made \$1,900 a month.

Emotionally involved  
"I think people are going to be asking me that for the rest of my life," he said. "I am afraid for her life. I would like to talk with her very much, of course. I get more and more emotionally involved in one way or another as time goes along. But I certainly am in love with her."

Mr. Weed said that he called the news conference to clear up an impression that he believes Miss Hearst should not surrender.

"What I have been trying to point out in the last couple of days is that Patty has evidently thrown up a very bitter and irrational barrier between herself and me and her family and that it seems futile for us—particularly for me—to plead for her to give up. It is not a question of giving up. It is a question of coming out into the open."

He said that he thought the six SLA members who died last Friday in a gun battle and fire in Los Angeles were "the ones who gave up." He said that the six showed "commitment and courage" even though they "died like very foolish romantic."

Meanwhile, police and FBI agents continued their search for Miss Hearst and two SLA companions. And there were more pleas for Miss Hearst to surrender.

"Throw away those guns!" said a plea in the Hearst-owned newspaper San Francisco Examiner. "If you just let yourself be killed it is going to be a waste; your whole thing is going to be a waste." said a taped plea issued by Patricia's two younger sisters, Anne, 18, and Vicki, 17.

Referring to last Friday's shootout, Vicki said: "I just don't want that to happen to you." But she added: "I'm telling you right now the police and the FBI aren't all that sympathetic anymore. And they've taken a lot of trash from these guys (the SLA). And I just don't think they are going to sit around and take much more of it."

The appeal issued by Anne Hearst followed the same theme. She said: "If you really feel this SLA thing is your thing and stuff, then I definitely don't think you should just let yourself get killed or something. Because people do want to hear what you have to say and no one will ever know if you're brainwashed or coerced or anything like that unless you say it yourself."

Vicki added: "I just hope you don't decide to throw your life away on a war that doesn't exist. I love you and I just hope you come home real soon."

The search for Miss Hearst and William and Emily Harris is centered in southern California. But the rapid series of raids on suspected SLA hideouts, which were mounted last weekend, have subsided, indicating that authorities may have lost the trail of the three fugitives, all of whom face possible sentences of life in prison.

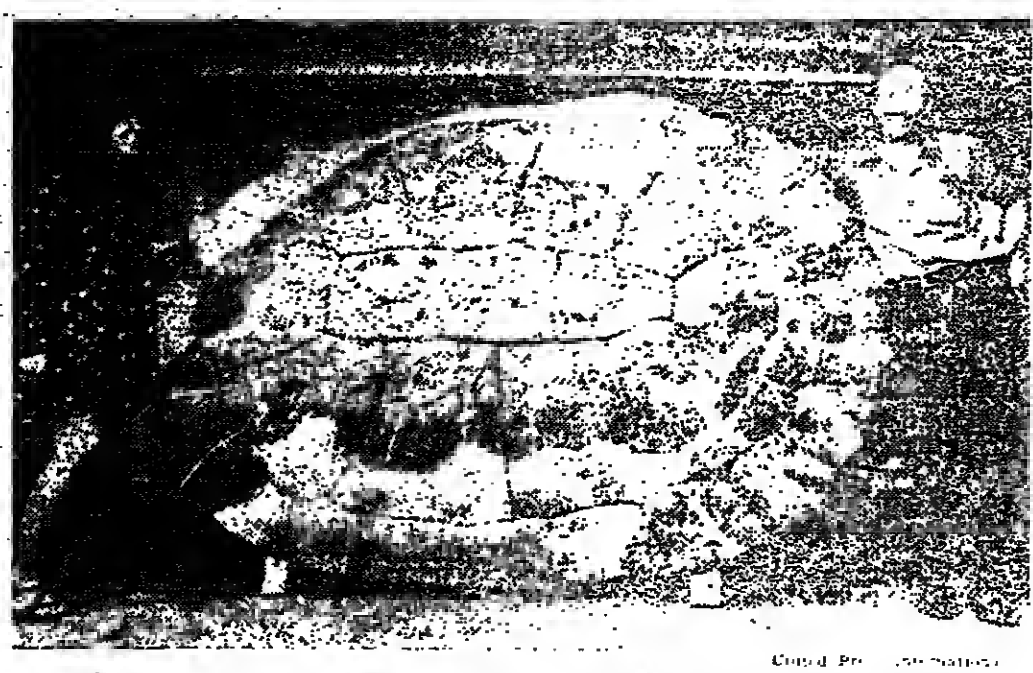
Eighteen felony charges, including assault, robbery and kidnapping, were filed Wednesday against Miss Hearst and the Harris, a white couple that the FBI has said are the last SLA members it seeks.

Algerian Urges Full Oil-Ban End

ALGERIA, May 24 (Reuters)—Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika yesterday called for a lifting of the Arab oil embargo against the Netherlands and Denmark.

Mr. Bouteflika, speaking on his return from Cairo after attending a meeting on establishing an Arab armament industry and a proposed Arab-European dialogue, said Europe should be treated on an equal footing with the United States.

The Arab oil embargo against the United States was lifted two months ago, but it was maintained against the Netherlands and Denmark for their alleged support of Israel during the October Middle East war.



A VERY BIG JOB—The largest turtle ever found was recently pieced together by these two staff members of Harvard University's Museum of Comparative Zoology. The fresh-water turtle of the Pelomedusidae family was found in northern Venezuela in 1972. Eight feet long and six feet wide, it lived six million years ago.

## U.S. Midshipmen Say Cheating At Academy May Involve 100

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 24 (AP)—U.S. Naval Academy officials are investigating what could become the school's largest cheating scandal, which three midshipmen reported could involve 100 or more students.

An academy spokesman yesterday announced only that a final examination in a sophomore navigation course had been compromised and that a re-examination was ordered for the more than 800 midshipmen who took the exam Tuesday.

Midshipmen interviewed on campus said that from 60 to 150 students were caught during the exam with test answers written in the margins of chart and table books that navigation students are permitted to use to solve problems in the test.

Copy Obtained  
Midshipmen sources said a copy of the navigation final was obtained ahead of time, permitting some students to work out answers in advance of the test. Students said that they did not know how authorities learned of the cheating, but a source close to the academy said that a junior informed a navigation professor that an exam copy had been obtained by students.

Midshipmen reported that professors and student officers fanned out through the test room and inspected the reference material for the illegal notes, called "goose" at the 4,000-student institution.

A middle who said he took the 2 1/2-hour exam stated that when authorities found "goose," they either confiscated the reference book or tore out pages containing the prewritten test answers.

In each case, the midshipman was required to sign his name to the book or pages, according to the student, whose estimate of 100 offenders matched figures supplied by two other students.

Academy officials said the investigation was continuing, but some midshipmen reported that the Honors Board—the academy's student court—would begin hearing cases today.

Officials said that, under the academy's honor system, a proven case of cheating leads to automatic expulsion. Officials said the academy has not had a cheating incident in recent years and previous cases involved only a handful of students.

The superintendent of the academy, Vice-Adm. William H. Mack, told a news conference that "these are all human beings. They come from the society of our country. They come from a generation which has demonstrated in a sense it is generally against the establishment."

Colleagues Censure Scientist In U.S. Skin Cancer Scandal

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—A scientist accused of falsifying data in a research project at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center has been found guilty of "irresponsible conduct" by a committee of his colleagues.

The committee recommended that the scientist, Dr. William Summerlin, leave the center. Pending his departure, officials said, he has been granted a one-year medical leave of absence and is under psychiatric care.

Dr. Summerlin could not be reached for immediate comment. Using a Pen  
The committee said Dr. Summerlin admitted, among other things, using a pen to darken the skin of two mice where skin had been grafted earlier.

His purpose, the committee said, was to give the impression that skin from one genetically different mouse had been successfully grafted onto another mouse—indicating that Dr. Summerlin had been able to surmount the rejection barrier by culturing the skin before grafting.

The committee also said Dr. Summerlin admitted that he "incorrectly and repeatedly exhibited or reported on seven rabbits as having had two human corneal transplants, whereas, in fact, only one cornea had been transplanted to each rabbit and all were unsuccessful."

Dr. Lewis Thomas, president of the center, said that Dr. Robert Good, director of Sloan-Kettering Institute, should have been quicker in uncovering the situation, which is a major scientific scandal.

In its recommendation, the committee said: "In reviewing these findings, the committee members believe that some actions of Dr. Summerlin over a considerable period of time were not those of a responsible scientist. For whatever reason, he has been led to irresponsible conduct that is incompatible with discharge of his responsibilities in the scientific community."

## TV Satellite Seen Playing Health Role

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—An unnamed satellite that can bring doctors and patients together in isolated areas of Appalachia, the Rocky Mountains, the states of Washington and Alaska and to rural areas of India within a year.

At a briefing Thursday at NASA headquarters here, specialists from several government agencies said the spacecraft is expected to provide reliable two-way communications with isolated villages in regions where mountains and other conditions make radio unreliable and television impossible.

Alaska in Mind  
It should allow a public health worker stationed in a remote Alaskan village to show a patient to a doctor hundreds of miles away. It would also permit transmission of data such as electrocardiograms and X-rays.

The areas to be within reach of the broadcasts are among the most neglected in the nation in terms of health. Cesar Weinberger, secretary of health education and welfare, said at the briefing. He said the transmissions will also be used for continuing medical education of doctors and other professionals.

The satellite is to carry courses for elementary and high school teachers and also educational material for students. In Alaskan villages, unreachable by rail or road, the satellite will be used to explore methods of adult education as well as health information and emergency communications and education for children.

The 3,000-pound spacecraft is also to have other experimental tasks including communications with ships, aircraft and other satellites, navigation and tracking experiments and studies in radio broadcasting.

If successfully launched and placed in its planned orbit over the equator 22,300 miles above earth, the spacecraft will be designated ATS-6 (for Applications Technology Satellite-6).

After it has functioned for about a year in a position to serve the United States, the new satellite will be allowed to drift gradually to a new location over the eastern edge of Lake Victoria in Kenya. From that vantage point, it will be in position to serve India and will do so for the next year.

Nixon Jesuit Aide Says Dispute Is 'Family Affair'

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The Rev. John McLaughlin said today that a dispute with his Jesuit superiors ought to be settled "within the privacy of the Jesuit family like any other family dispute."

In an interview, the Jesuit priest, who is a deputy special assistant to President Nixon, would not say whether he would heed a call by his Jesuit superior to return to Boston for a period of "prayer and reflection."

The Very Rev. Richard Cleary, New England provincial of the Society of Jesus, said Wednesday that there is a possibility that Father McLaughlin could be asked to leave his White House post or be dismissed from the order.

He noted that Father McLaughlin is living in the expensive Watergate apartments in Washington and questioned whether the priest is living up to his vows of poverty and obedience.

## Jaworski Requests High Court To Rule on Nixon Tape Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

quash the subpoenas on the grounds that they were too broadly drawn.

The action they have taken moves this case in the direction of dismissal, the judge said. "I want to know if the President is deliberately taking actions toward aborting this case."

The judge told Mr. St. Clair to ask the President personally whether he understood the implications of withholding documents and to report back "some time in midweek."

It was the third time this week that the White House had defied orders to turn over tapes and documents connected with Watergate.

The White House action came only hours after Judge Gesell had ordered the trial of the five men charged in connection with the burglary to begin as scheduled on June 17, dismissing all defense motions to end, move or postpone the proceedings.

Judge Gesell also ruled that invoking national security was no defense against the charges. He found no merit in claims that no crime had been committed because the men had acted for national security reasons. He ruled that not only had Mr. Nixon not specifically authorized the break-in, but also that, since "the President had no such authority in the first place, he could not have delegated it to others."

At the time of the burglary, Mr. Ellsberg was under indictment on charges connected with the leaking of the top-secret Pentagon papers to the news media. The defendants had argued that they were acting under a broad presidential mandate to stop the news leaks and that the President had indirectly delegated to them the power to commit the burglary.

The judge declared that the burglary "was clearly illegal under the unambiguous mandate of the Fourth Amendment."

He conceded that in certain instances some compromise would have to be made between the terms of the amendment, which prohibits searches and seizures without a court order, and the President's duty to protect the national security, but "it cannot justify a casual, ill-defined assignment to White House aides and part-time employees, granting them uncontrolled discretion to select, enter and search the homes and offices of innocent American citizens without a warrant."

Judge Gesell also dismissed motions to have the trial moved from Washington or delayed for at least a year.

Attorneys for the defendants had argued that, because of the enormous amount of publicity generated by the Watergate scandal, their clients could not receive a fair trial.

The judge ruled that delaying the trial would be "wholly impractical" and moving it from Washington would not solve anything since "Watergate publicity is nationwide."

Yesterday, Judge Gesell dismissed all motions to have the trial of each defendant held separately and on Tuesday he dismissed charges against Filipe de Diego, one of the original six defendants who had been granted immunity for his testimony before Florida grand juries.

Besides Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Colson, the other defendants are Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker and Eugene Martinez.

## Isotopes Hunted After Plane Goes Down in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 24 (AP)—A team of Air Force specialists searched the fields near here today for a small amount of radioactive material that was aboard a cargo plane which disintegrated in flight during a thunderstorm.

The three crewmen and a Navy courier said to be aboard the Saturn Airways C-130 were presumed dead in the crash last night. Saturn Airways is a private cargo line under contract with the Navy.

Air Force Maj. Douglas Rhodes said the radioactive material was in a "canister of controlled pure water which contains a minute quantity of radioactive isotopes." He said it was unlikely that the 15-pound canister would break open on impact, and even if it did, the amount of radiation would not be dangerous.

Earlier, Maj. Rhodes had identified the material as cobalt-60. A Federal Aviation Administration spokesman described the amount of radioactivity as "at about the level given off by a luminous-dial watch." A Defense Department spokesman said the material was used for medical purposes.

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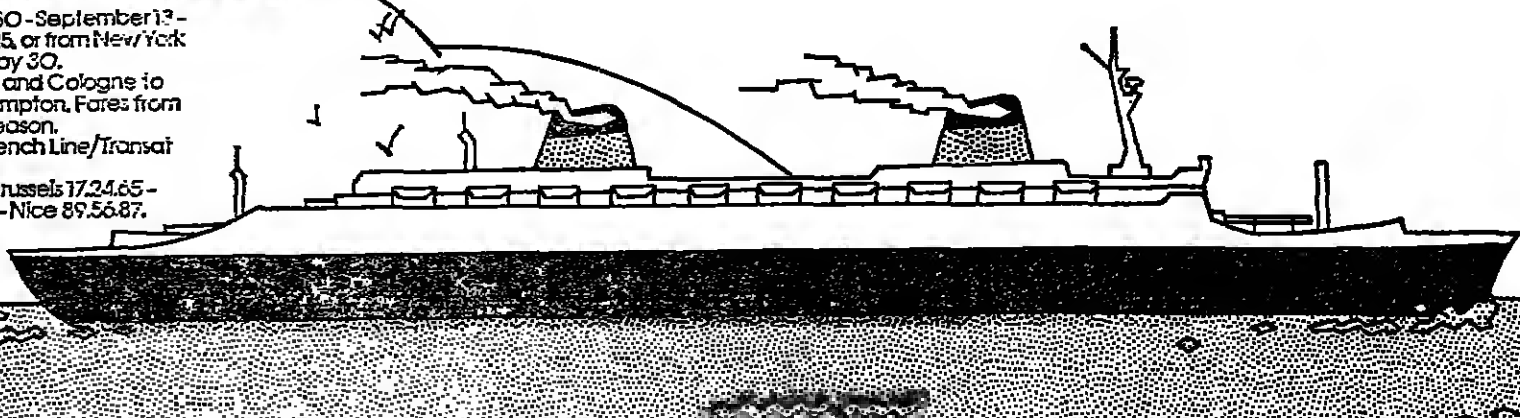
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## European Politics: A Paradox

The French election reflects a curious ambiguity that currently pervades politics throughout Western Europe. Voters are pressing for social reform, but they are putting rather conservative people in charge of it. The French chose, by a large majority, to elect the Gaullist party that had ruled them for 16 years. But, by a narrower majority, they decided that actually installing a government of the left would be going too far. There is to be reform—but under a President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who was the highly orthodox finance minister in successive Gaullist cabinets. This same ambiguity runs through most of the European countries.

Both Britain and West Germany have governments of the left, but the voters have given them parliaments so narrowly divided that the left lacks absolute majorities. The mood seems to indicate concern for social welfare and security, but not support for dramatic adventures like the extensive nationalizations that the British Labor party was talking about before the March election. Helmut Schmidt, who took office last week as West Germany's chancellor, is already under vehement attack from the left wing of his Social Democratic party for having allegedly abandoned its program.

The same spirit can be seen in the Italian referendum on divorce earlier this month. In symbolic terms the vote was a highly significant decision in favor of the mores of modern European society. But it was hardly a dramatic departure. The question was whether to overturn a law that had actually been in effect for three years and had exerted much less impact than its opponents had originally predicted. The referendum further weakens the dominant Christian Democratic party, but only by preventing it from moving backward.

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Throughout Western Europe, as in the United States, foreign affairs get very little attention. A good many Americans doubtless took a bit of wry satisfaction from the Gaullists' defeat, but there is no evidence at all that public dissatisfaction with foreign policy had anything to do with the government's defeat. Quite the contrary. The whole tenor of the campaign confirmed the findings of the polls that most Frenchmen approved the Gaullist insistence on the most extreme definition of national sovereignty. It also confirmed that very few Frenchmen care a great deal one way or the other about foreign policy.

The West Germans watched the departure of Willy Brandt with a regret that was obviously mixed with a degree of relief. They took great and justified pride in the international respect that the Brandt foreign policy brought to their country. But they knew that it cost West Germany much attention and energy that in the view of many citizens, might better have been spent on their own troubles at home. Mr. Brandt's successor makes it evident that his conversation with the other nations may well be less

elevated, but more bluntly directed to West German welfare.

The strange thing is that, after all the turbulence of the fuel crisis and inflation and changing governments, European politics is still characterized above all by great stability and great moderation. The French removed the Gaullists only to replace them with the man who came closest to the Gaullists without actually being one. Mr. Brandt is replaced by the second strongest man in the same party. The British pushed out a prime minister to replace him with the man whom he himself had replaced several years before. The Italians dealt a formidable rebuff to the Christian Democrats who head their government, but the Christian Democrats continue—as much and as little as ever—to govern. It would be a picture of total serenity and good hope, if it were not for money and inflation. But now the Common Market, and European prosperity, are in real danger.

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The inflation rate in Denmark, for example, is now running 27 percent a year and the balance of trade is dangerously in deficit. The government, in desperation, imposed severe new sales taxes earlier this month to try to cut the flood of imported consumer goods. The government nearly fell, there was a wave of protest strikes, and the objections from Denmark's partners in the Common Market are increasingly audible. They take this curb on trade very seriously, since it closely follows Italy's even more extreme action to reduce imports. The full dimensions of the Italians' jeopardy are only now becoming visible. The deficit in Italy's balance of payments, for the month of March alone, was over \$1 billion. A figure of that size would be a matter of urgent concern even for the United States, whose economy is 10 times the size of Italy's. Under the double pressure of inflation and the new oil prices, all of the European countries are now headed for very serious deficits in their international payments—all but West Germany, which is beginning to warn that it does not intend to carry all of Europe's debts.

Mr. Schmidt, in his first address to his parliament a week ago, spoke of the anxieties raised by the Italian and Danish restrictions. Meanwhile, someone leaked a very explicit confidential memorandum written by Mr. Schmidt for his party's leadership. "We cannot sacrifice the stability of our economy and the welfare of our citizens... to a European Community incapable of acting," he wrote. He further observed that West Germany cannot let its economy become dependent "on the misery of England or Italy." The first question now is whether the Common Market can stand up to the enormous strains on it. The next is whether the stability of European politics will endure if Europe's prosperity begins to falter. These two questions are now the main concern of France's new President, who will probably have a heavier influence than any other European in answering them.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Free Mozambique?

A recent statement by Antonio de Almeida Santos, minister in charge of colonial policy in the new Portuguese government, on the future of Mozambique is new evidence of the enlightened course Portugal has charted since the April coup. Mr. Santos told reporters the other day that there would be a referendum on the colony's future within a year and predicted that a majority would vote for the independence, although on Thursday he appeared to backtrack on the actual timing of the referendum.

The colonial minister made two other significant points: The referendum is to be structured to extend the franchise broadly and fairly to the area's black population; the old colonial economic relationship favoring Portugal will be scrapped and Mozambique's products will be sold at competitive prices.

Despite Mr. Santos' optimistic visions, Mozambique's rosy future is not yet at hand. The new Portuguese government and the Mozambique Liberation Front face delicate negotiations before an agreement on the referendum can be reached. Moreover, the new freedoms in Portugal have unleashed

long-suppressed demands for economic and social justice in that country and in its colonies. It is not yet certain that the new government can withstand the strains that extraordinary expectations are beginning to place upon it. Although Mr. Santos said that the course he foresees for Mozambique is unconnected with that of Portugal's other African possessions, it is possible that the considerably more complex problem in Angola will have an adverse effect on events in Mozambique. And it is not yet known whether the new minister was stating government policy or merely reiterating views he has held for some time as a private citizen.

Nevertheless, the grounds for optimism are there. A basis for realistic and promising discussions between the Liberation Front and the Portuguese seems to have been laid. In addition, the presence of a knowledgeable voice within the government in Lisbon advocating independence, enfranchisement for all and economic parity with Portugal is a welcome departure of breathtaking dimensions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### China-Malaysia Links

The China-Malaysia relationship is a test case, and will be closely watched by other Asian countries. The joint communiqué to be issued at the conclusion of Premier Razak's visit to Peking will surely contain hopeful pledges phrased in diplomatic lan-

guage. But the real test is to come—in the impact Peking's presence in Kuala Lumpur will have on Malaysia's terrorism. Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia, all with similar insurgencies on their hands, will no doubt keep a sharp eye on developments.

—From the Straits Times, Singapore.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 25, 1899

LONDON—Queen Victoria's 80th birthday was celebrated yesterday by her subjects, family, friends and admirers here and throughout the country, if not to say the whole world. There was an early morning chorus at Windsor Castle, special service in St. George's Chapel, bunting, flags and flowers all over the city, dinner parties in every British Embassy in the world and even a telegram of best wishes from a staunch "Republican" such as President McKinley.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 25, 1924

DUBLIN—President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State today gave out a statement wherein he demanded the immediate establishment of the Ulster Boundary Commission in order to settle in the quickest possible time the unsettled border question. Meanwhile, recruiting for the Free State Army began on Monday. The length of service being offered is two years. While the Northern police force is armed conducting military exercises with machine guns along the border.



"It's Me—Going the Other Way."

## Terror in a Legal Vacuum

By C. L. Sulzberger

GENEVA—One of the most frightening aspects of contemporary society has been the sudden and rapid spread of violent acts, whether kidnappings, hijacking of aircraft, political murder as in Northern Ireland, or terrorism of civilians as in the Middle East.

Political violence is no new phenomenon but it has never been so commonplace. As long ago as the early 1900s bank robbers to obtain funds for revolutionary purposes were familiar in czarist Russia. Stalin, Molotov, Lavinov and other subsequently famous Communists were connected with such operations.

But nowadays, with improved weapons, communication systems, and the spread of technical information, these disgraceful occurrences have become unhappily widespread. In South America, North America, Africa, Asia, and Europe there have been numerous kidnappings and hijackings in recent years, many of which have pretended to at least some direct connection with political causes.

Recently precise international treaties are drafted and ratified to block such occurrences. The only way this can really be done is to obtain agreement from the world's major nations that there will be immediate extradition of anyone involved in such illegal acts, regardless of the offender's political ideology, so that offenses can be fairly judged and punished.

Prof. Miodrag Trajkovic of the University of Belgrade law faculty said in an article some time ago: "All states are agreed on one thing—that they must strive for the security of civil aviation and the total elimination of hijacking although they differ on the methods and timing for achieving this objective."

However, the Yugoslav legal authority warned that "a great deal of diplomatic persuasion and patient work will be needed to generate the spirit and optimism required for approaching a solution to these problems."

"Until such time as this is possible," he reasoned, "the governments of all countries will have to shoulder the responsibility for the security of international air traffic whose significance and prosperity must not be allowed to suffer in spite of the international community admitting that owing to the divergent political and economic interests of its members, it is not at present in a position to attain effective agreement."

This is the setting. Everyone by now recognizes the gravity of the problem. Yet hardly anyone is prepared to do what is necessary.

Three facts of the modern world are now fairly obvious. First, with the decline of fossil fuels and their quadrupled price in the last two years, all nations must seek alternate sources of energy, and those that can afford it, and many that can't, will be turning to nuclear power.

Second, the science and technology of producing atomic power are now available to any nation that can pay for it, and the step from producing atomic power for civilian uses to producing atomic explosions and weapons, while recklessly expensive, is no longer the insoluble mystery it seemed to be a generation ago.

Third, the political disarray of the contemporary world of staggering and squabbling nations encourages both "fear-if-we-don't-go-nuclear-our-enemies-might-and-excessive-nationalistic pride. It is easier now to tell the Indian people they have now joined the "nuclear club"—that offensive phrase—than it is to feed them.

## India Joins 'Club'

### The Nuclear Nightmares

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—India's underground nuclear explosion has surprised the world. U.S. intelligence and even British intelligence, which is better in that part of the world, did not anticipate it, and the Canadians, who helped India with its nuclear technology, feel they were deceived. Yet it is surprising that the other nuclear powers were surprised. The present "control system" for atomic energy in the world does not control. The nuclear powers argue that they have the right to develop nuclear weapons, but others do not, and in a world of independent sovereign nations this lopsided proposition was vulnerable and almost doomed to break down.

Among the great powers, the United States understood at the beginning of the nuclear age that atomic energy was too necessary as a source of civilian power and too dangerous as a source of military weapons to be left to the control of independent nations. Therefore, men like Baruch, Lillenthal, Acheson and others devised a system of international control under the UN but failed because of the opposition of the Soviet Union.

### Latest Symbol

Since then, Britain, France, China, and now India have detonated nuclear explosions, and many other nations have the capacity to do so. For the moment India, and with good reason, is being blamed for weakening the self-denying provisions of the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, which India never signed, but it is the system or lack thereof that is to blame. India is merely the latest symbol of the system's weakness.

Three facts of the modern world are now fairly obvious. First, with the decline of fossil fuels and their quadrupled price in the last two years, all nations must seek alternate sources of energy, and those that can afford it, and many that can't, will be turning to nuclear power.

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Of course, India says it intends to build a nuclear arsenal. Its defense minister, Jivan Ram, says the India clear experiment "is only for finding oil and gas prospecting, for diverting river scientific and technological edge." Prime Minister Gandhi says, in effect, it was no big deal and what the fuss is all about. Well, it's about the future of the human race, for one. It's about what the world's nuclear states will look like. Nations that have the capacity to produce nuclear explosions, India's example. It's about use of force to achieve peace. It's about the international commitments, between India and Canada, of course, it's about the incalculable costs of military arms—noting at over \$200 billion—in a hungry world.

Still, India may have done world a favor, if only it minding everybody, including the United States and the Soviet Union, of the dangers of proliferation, and the fragility of a world system that has courage nuclear development peacetime purposes and it for the common security. People are not fussing a Gandhi because they think wants to turn India into a military nuclear power problem is more psycho and political. For if India nuclear explosion, it finds gas and oil to divert river enhance knowledge, can Pa be far behind?

### Then What?

And after that, Iran and other oil-producing states, are running out of energy now have enough extra cap launch their own nuclear grams with no more than months of their spectacular oil revenues. Then probab rael... then what?

This is the real domino. The world has to worry. Not that the states will fall Communism but into a we uncontrolled nationalism at clear weapons. Mrs. Gandhi change the world, not eve she merely sent a shudder the capitals by reminding the common danger and a disarray.

Sooner or later then, the was bound to reconside plans launched by the States at the UN for in "total control of atomic e and this should give Sec Kiesinger and President N larger topic to discuss whi meet in Moscow next mo haggie over the limited c of strategic weapons.

## When Andrew Johnson Spoke on Impeachment

These are excerpts published in The New York Times from a message that President Andrew Johnson sent his Cabinet on Nov. 30, 1867. On Feb. 24, 1868, the full House voted to impeach him. The unsuccessful Senate trial began March 30, 1868, and ended May 26, 1868.



President Andrew Johnson

Gentlemen of the Cabinet: You no doubt are aware that certain evil-disposed persons have formed a conspiracy to depose the President of the United States, and to supply his place by an individual of their own selection. Their plan of operations seems to contemplate certain accusations against the President which are to take the form of Articles of Impeachment, and that hereupon, before hearing or trial, he is, under color of law, to be placed under arrest, and suspended or removed from office.

The first intention, apparently, was to proceed by regular impeachment, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution. This, however, requires some credible evidence of an official act criminal in its nature, and of a grade high enough to justify such proceeding before an enlightened and impartial public. Failing to obtain, after efforts of the most extraordinary and unscrupulous character, any plausible grounds for such an accusation, the persons engaged in this scheme discovered that to accomplish their purpose, they must now resort to a revolution changing the whole organic system of our Government.

Such a design has been openly and publicly avowed, in language unambiguous in meaning, by persons of great notoriety and much influence. While it is hoped that their declarations may be the mere ebullitions of intense party excitement, it must be remembered that at the present time the temper of many political leaders is desperate and extremely reckless, and that the most

prominent among them have admitted and proclaimed that the Constitution has been set aside and repudiated by Congress. It has never once occurred to him, however, that upon the mere demands of illegal and revolutionary violence he could surrender his office to a usurper, and thus yield the high duty imposed upon him by his oath "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution."

To do so would be to betray the most sacred trust committed to human hands. I can not deliver the great charter of our Nation's liberty to men who, by the very act of usurping it, would show their determination to disregard and trample it under foot. The strong probability that such a demand will be made, and the certainty that if made, it must, from a high sense of official obligation on my part, be resisted with all the legal and Constitutional means at the disposal of the President, thus bringing on a conflict between the co-ordinate branches of the Government, makes it absolutely necessary that the Executive and the heads of the several Departments should, upon a question so momentous, understand one another without any reserve whatever.

To that end, I request your separate opinions, in writing, on the following questions: First, Can the President be removed from office in any other mode than that prescribed in the Constitution; viz., "on impeachment and conviction of

treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors"? Second, Pending impeachment, and before conviction and judgment, can the President, by an act of Congress and otherwise, be suspended from office, and the President pro tempore of the Senate, or other officer provided by law, be authorized to act as President during such suspension?

Third, If a law providing for such suspension and such exercise of the office by any officer other than the President should be passed, would it be the duty of the President to surrender his office and withdraw from the exercise of his official duties, or continue to exercise them and to maintain his authority?

Fourth, Whether such deposition or arrest of the President and the transfer of his powers to another person would be less a violation of organic law, if attempted or by members of Congress, their investigation, than if attempted or effected by parties?

The temptation to join revolutionary enterprise for overthrow of our institutions extremely strong at the present moment. A combination of directing the operations of government without regard to or under a Constitution, they hold themselves such to repudiate at pleasure, be absolute masters of a wealth of the country, the in the world, and they count on their mercy the life and of every individual within territorial limits.

Supreme and irresponsible is always dangerous and active; but here, in the condition of American with our large army and full navy and our vast resources it is a prize so dazzling that it can not wonder that the to grasp it should overcome public virtue of some and men.

It can not be doubted nine-tenths of the people are true to the Constitution and the free institutions bequeathed by their fathers. In 1861, were the people of South; yet they were misled by a few designing men, and into a disastrous revolutionary party, once possession of the Government, with the entire control of monetary affairs of the and the immense revenues paid annually into the Treasury with universal suffrage and tary supervision of election might even maintain a eternal show of popular action for its worst excesses.

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—1974—						SIS,						Net					
Stocks and		Div In S		P/E		100% High Low Last.		C/cv'e				High. Low. Div In S		P/E	100% High Low Last.		
57	39	LTVCP	pf 5			88	42%	43%	43%	- 1%							
						25	35%	44									

(Continued on Page 18)



## Cost of Trade Deficit Italy Due to Oil Cost

May 24 (AP-DJ).—Record trade deficit of \$1.1 billion in the first quarter was due mostly to the cost of oil and other commodities. This deficit was in deficit by 1970 billion lire in all of an analysis of government statistics shows.

## ase Wants Share in ish Bank

May 24 (AP-DJ).—Manhattan Bank announced that it is negotiating to acquire a 10 percent share in the Bank of England. The bank, which is a member of the City of London, has been in the process of acquiring a 10 percent share in the Bank of England since 1968. The bank, which is a member of the City of London, has been in the process of acquiring a 10 percent share in the Bank of England since 1968.

money shop idea was to Britain by First National City Bank. Money shops operate on longer hours than conventional bank offices, and install credit and consumer-finance services. C has 22 money shops around Britain, plus two banks doing consumer-finance and an agreement with Rail to open 40 banks in the next three years.

The deficit in March was 760 billion lire, compared with 716 billion lire in February and 151 billion lire in March 1973. Italy traditionally runs a trade deficit, which is covered in the payments account by tourism and emigrants' remittances.

However, the usually small deficits, easily covered, have become huge ones, and Italy has been forced to borrow to maintain foreign reserves. The government has officially said that its debts exceed its reserves, which are hovering at about \$5 billion.

In the first quarter, imports almost doubled, rising 55 percent from the like 1973 period, to \$3,000 billion. Exports rose 57 percent, to \$2,000 billion.

Thus, the first-quarter deficit was 1,960 billion lire, almost three times the deficit in the like 1973 period of 661 billion lire.

The oil and fuel deficit in the first quarter accounted for half of the overall deficit and was aggravated by deficits in other areas such as metal products (\$74 billion lire) and chemicals (\$30 billion lire).

These were somewhat offset by surpluses in textiles and clothing (\$48 billion lire), vehicles (\$15 billion lire) and machinery (\$26 billion lire).

Another key sector in which deficits have been worsening has been food, but the breakdown of Italy's food trade for the first quarter was immediately available.

Italy's import curbs, under which a 50 percent non-interest-bearing deposit is required for nonessential imports, was aimed mainly at food. Oil and fuels were specifically exempted from this deposit plan.

Because the curbs do not involve oil and fuels, some critics, and for that matter some government supporters, feel that only half the job has been done in cutting down Italy's high import bill.

The government responds that in order to raise production, and thus exports, the key fuel sector must not be hampered. However, the government realizes that since growing oil bills must be considered inevitable, the line must be held on food, despite protests by its Common Market partners.

Half of Italy's food comes from the EEC. Another 23 percent comes from Eastern Europe, mostly Yugoslavia, Austria, and Latin America are other large suppliers, especially of meat.

However, Italy seems ready at the moment to risk angering these countries in order to save money.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Union Minière Drills Canada Copper

Drilling on the Thériault-Oronto copper-nickel deposit since April has established mineralization to a depth of 1,600 feet at least, Union Minière chairman Paul-Emile Corbin told the annual shareholders' meeting. The company has decided to build an ore-concentrator with a treatment capacity of 4,000 short tons a day at the site of the deposit. Union Minière has decided to start stripping operations for the Thériault open pit without further delay. Mr. Corbin said. In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Union Minière set up on May 10 a new subsidiary to create a base for future mining and metallurgy operations in a country of "immense potentialities," Mr. Corbin said.

### Liquifin to Start Proxy Fight

Undiscouraged by its failure to win control of Ronson Corp. in a year-long tender offer battle just ended, Liquifin AG of Liechtenstein plans a proxy fight to gain six seats on Ronson's seven-man board. In a statement filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission this week, Liquifin said it intends to conduct a proxy fight to elect its representatives to the board at Ronson's annual meeting June 13. The SEC must clear the statement before Liquifin can send it to shareholders.

### Mid-May U.S. Auto Sales Down

Sales of U.S.-built cars in mid-May fell some 14 percent from last year's record pace, despite a sales slump at General Motors Corp. Sales totaled 349,394 units, down from 299,609 a

year earlier. Although the gap from year-ago levels was smaller than in the first third of the month, total sales for the two periods remained some 21 percent behind last year. May 1-20 sales totaled 454,250 cars, down from 573,555 cars last year.

### British Steel Short of Scrap

British Steel Corp. says its steel output is being "seriously affected" by a shortage of ferrous scrap. A spokesman says steel-making furnaces in the Sheffield area, which rely heavily on scrap, have been particularly hard hit. About 45,000 metric tons of scrap are needed weekly to keep the area's steel furnaces in full production, but recently supplies to the Sheffield plants have been down to about 27,000 tons a week. The problem is that there is not enough scrap available on the British market to satisfy demand, despite the current restrictions on scrap exports from the country, the company says.

### Kidder to Acquire Clark Dodge

Kidder, Peabody & Co. has agreed in principle to acquire Clark Dodge & Co. in what would be one of the largest combinations in the U.S. securities industry's recent wave of combinations. The agreement between the two New York Stock Exchange member firms, terms of which were not disclosed, calls for the acquisition to be completed by late June. Brokers have been hurt by sagging trading volume, and increased costs, and this has spurred several firms to seek consolidation with larger houses. Kidder, Peabody has 40 domestic and foreign branches, and Clark Dodge has 24.

## Over Two Dozen Bills in Congress

## Pressure Rises for U.S. Export Controls

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).—In the past, the main restrictions on U.S. trade policies have been on imports—tariffs on many things and quotas on textiles, steel or cheese, for example.

But now there is a strong trend toward restricting exports. Controls have recently been imposed on exports of various petroleum products and on iron and steel scrap. Further exports and imports are being "monitored" by the Commerce Department to see if export controls are also needed.

Uncertainties of the fuel problem are a reason for the petroleum restrictions; shortages of the basis for the scrap controls. But fears of shortages are spurring demand for still wider export controls.

More than two dozen bills before Congress call for quotas, even embargoes, on the export of a wide range of raw materials, agricultural products and all energy resources or natural resources.

Export controls are being promoted as a way to curb inflation. "The way to keep prices down is to keep goods from leaving the country,"

The limitation of exports may even seem a good way to control import competition on the theory that if foreigners, especially the Japanese, get fewer materials from this country they will be less capable of making things to sell here.

A steel industry member remarked recently that "if we don't sell them as much scrap, they won't be able to shoot so many TV sets back at us."

At issue now is the extent to which export controls should be broadened, or whether they should continue, as in the past, to be used with restraint. The Export Administration Act of 1969, which provides the authority for present export controls, runs out on June 30.

More Power Sought Administration trade officials, headed by former Treasury Secretary George Shultz, asked Congress a few months ago to give the President additional trade-policy authority that would broaden the use of export controls.

The main request to supplement the pending bill for new trade negotiations—was discretionary authority for the President to retaliate against countries considered to be unreasonably limiting exports to this country. It was deemed to be used if conflictary negotiations failed and also to bolster the U.S. position in projected trade negotiations.

This proposal has been included in bills for extension of the Export Administration Act and

seems likely to be approved. While asserting the interdependence of nations in having and giving access to raw materials, the administration apparently wants to have a reserve weapon—presumably for use in extremity—to discourage any future restrictions on U.S. commodity imports.

## Loans by Fed Hit Record As Business Credits Drop

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP-DJ).—Member bank borrowings from the Federal Reserve System averaged a record \$2.98 billion in the week ended Wednesday, according to figures released by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Up to a third represented borrowings by the troubled Franklin National Bank.

Separately, the statistics showed business loans on the books of the 13 leading New York banks fell \$2.9 billion in the latest statement week. At the same time, negotiable certificates of deposit at the banks rose \$810 million.

The commercial bank borrow-

## U.S. Trade Shows Surplus in Month

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP-DJ).—Despite a 47 percent increase in imports, the United States showed a trade surplus of \$1.1 billion in the first quarter of 1974, according to Commerce Department figures.

The trade surplus, however, a trade deficit of \$1.1 billion in the first quarter of 1973.

Both the quantity and cost of petroleum imports were up sharply during April, according to the Commerce Department, and the cost of other imports that were up sharply during April.

The Commerce Department said the trade surplus of \$1.1 billion in the first quarter of 1974 was up from \$1.1 billion in the first quarter of 1973.

Imports by quantity totaled 193.5 billion dollars, up from 161.1 billion dollars in March.

Exports by quantity totaled 182.4 billion dollars, up from 160.1 billion dollars in March.

The change from deficit to surplus in April was due largely to a big 13 percent increase in exports, especially in the machinery and transport equipment category, which rose to \$3 billion in value. The category includes aircraft and auto exports.

Total exports during the month were valued at more than \$22 billion, while imports were about \$21 billion, an increase of 3.8 percent over March.

The United States had an overall trade surplus during the first four months of 1974 of \$1.1 billion, compared with a deficit of \$667 million during the same period last year.

The nation had a trade surplus in three years of 1970, 1971 and 1972, when borrowings averaged \$2.37 billion.

Earlier last week informed sources said Franklin National Bank had borrowed a total of \$1.1 billion from the Fed, up from \$750 million in mid-week the previous week.

As a result, net borrowed reserves also rose sharply in the latest statement week, and averaged a record \$2.21 billion, the highest since last Aug. 29, when they averaged \$2.25 billion.

The \$249-million decline in commercial and industrial loans compares with a \$100-million rise the previous week. Business loan figures have been alternately higher and lower in each of the past seven weeks.

The statistics show that banks paid less in the open markets last week in their borrowings to support business loans.

The interest rate on certificates of deposit in the secondary market averaged 11.23 percent in the statement week, down from a record 11.34 percent.

A turnaround also was reported in the rate on federal funds. They averaged 10.95 percent, down from a record 11.46 percent, the Fed reported. Federal funds are uncommitted reserves which banks lend each other.

Money supply, consisting of cash in the public's hands and checking account deposits, was \$279.3 billion in the week ended May 15, up from \$278.5 billion the previous week. For the four weeks ended May 15, the supply averaged \$278.1 billion, representing a 10.2 percent growth in the latest statistical quarter.

gories of imports dropped sharply. These included food and animals, beverages and tobacco, and manufactured goods.

Besides a big increase in export of machinery and transport equipment, food and animal exports also rose during the month to nearly \$1.3 billion.

The figures in the Commerce Department's trade report are adjusted for seasonal variations but not for price changes.

Inflation Cited Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent said much of the increase in both exports and imports was due to higher prices.

"If adjustment is made for the influence of prices, exports show a much more subdued rate of growth, while import volumes

have been relatively level in over a year," Mr. Dent said.

The Commerce Department also reported that on the basis of a different computation—the so-called cost insurance and freight basis—the United States had a trade deficit in April of \$488 million.

The government traditionally has used the customs value of goods in figuring the nation's trade balance, but this year it has initiated the separate computation that includes insurance and freight charges and is used by many other countries.

On the basis of this calculation, the United States also had a trade deficit during the first four months of this year of \$1.3 billion.

## Stock Prices Gain Strongly In See-Saw Wall St. Session

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).—

Prices gained strongly on the New York Stock Exchange today on hopes that interest rates might be near their peak. However, trading was active only early in the session.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 11.42 points to 816.65. It shot up over 15 points in the first half-hour of trading and pulled back to a mid-session gain of about 6 points, before regaining in the second half of the session.

About 1,060 issues gained while 390 declined. Volume totaled 13.74 million shares compared with 14.77 million shares yesterday.

Brokers attributed the gain largely to the Federal Reserve report after the market closed yesterday of a sharp decline in business bank loan demand in the week ended Wednesday, and to First National City Bank's decision to raise its prime rate today.

Blue-chip issues were steady to firmer, with one point gain not uncommon. The higher-priced stocks had multiple point gains.

General Motors gained 1 5/8 to 49. GM said all five of its divisions will have small cars in the 1975 model line. Ford gained 5 3/8 to 50.

J. C. Penney gained 3 1/8 to 77 1/4. Du Pont gained 2 points to 166 1/4. Exxon jumped 1 3/4 to 73. Anaconda 1 1/8 to 24 1/8. Kennecott 1 1/2 to 33 3/4. Phelps Dodge 1 1/8 to 36 1/8, and Xerox 5 5/8 to 118 1/2.

There was no apparent reason for the rebound in the copper stocks, although Phelps Dodge did say it would be able to deliver more copper products in June than it did in May under its continuing force majeure.

Glamour issues were usually a touch firmer, although one section of the group—the semiconductor stocks—was especially strong.

Among these, Texas Instruments spurred 3 3/4 to 11 5/8. Fairchild 1 3/8 to 54 1/2. National Semiconductor 3/4 to 20 1/4.

On the downside, Halliburton eased 2 3/8 to 140 after Exxon and Royal Dutch pulled out of a North Sea barge contract awarded to Halliburton and J. Ray McMurdo. McDermott rose 1/2 to 84 1/2.

Heading the NYSE active list was Melville Shoe, which traded 162,500 shares and finished unchanged at 6 5/8.

Middle South Utilities followed, trading 162,800 shares for a gain of 1/8 to 12 5/8.

Evans Products rose 3/8 to 6 3/4. Aetna Life 3/8 to 23 3/4 and Burlington Northern 3/8 to 32 7/8.

The American Stock Exchange index gained 1.11 to 80.73 for one of its best performances in weeks. Research Cottonell headed the actives, gaining 3/4 to 7 1/8.

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Markets Closed The Brussels Stock Exchange was closed Friday.

All U.S. securities and commodities exchanges will be closed Monday for Memorial Day. British markets will also be closed for a bank holiday.

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**Notice of Annual General Meeting**

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the corporation will be held at the offices of the corporation, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, on Tuesday, June 4, 1974 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Luxembourg time), for the following purposes, namely:

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement and allotment of the results as of December 31, 1973.
3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
4. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor for a new statutory term.
5. Miscellaneous.

Resolutions relating to the above matters will be adopted by a simple majority of votes cast. Each share present or represented by proxy at the meeting will be entitled to one vote. However, no single shareholder or proxyholder may vote more than 20% of the corporation's total issued and outstanding shares or more than 40% of the shares present or represented by proxy.

Registered shareholders of record as at the close of business on June 1, 1974 will be admitted to the meeting. Holders of bearer shares who deposit such shares with Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, or with any other bank or banking institution, and furnish evidence of such deposit to the corporation at or before the opening of the meeting will also be admitted. Bearer shares so deposited must remain on deposit through the close of the meeting or any adjournment thereof and evidence of the deposit must so specify.

Shareholders who wish to be represented by proxy at the meeting may obtain forms of proxy by writing to the corporation c/o Hoogeweg & Cie, 43, rue Goethe, Luxembourg City.

A form of proxy will be mailed to each registered shareholder at his address of record with the corporation.

The Board of Directors

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## American Stock Exchange Trading

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Frankfurt	103	Plessey.....	1
G.....		Rand Mines..	1
		Renk Org....	1
		Royal Dutch	1

[illegible]

**Standard & Poor's**

Standard & Poor's									
Index	High	Low	Close	N.C.	May	1915	956	955	996
General	72.50	70.00	71.00	71.00	May	800	811	851	1005
Industrial	145.00	140.00	142.00	142.00	Jun	773	773	773	967
Transportation	135.00	130.00	132.00	132.00	Dec	490	427	430	647
Utilities	75.00	70.00	71.00	71.00	May	610	590	590	607
Stocks	100.00	95.00	96.00	96.00	May	370	374	389	593
NYSE Index									
Index	High	Low	Close	N.C.	May	549	547	558	567
Composite	45.84	42.27	45.50	45.50	Jun	678	673	678	582
Industrial	100.00	95.00	96.00	96.00	Nov	610	590	590	607
Transportation	135.00	130.00	132.00	132.00	Nov	610	590	590	607
Utilities	75.00	70.00	71.00	71.00	Jan	625	617	624	628
Stocks	100.00	95.00	96.00	96.00	May	655	655	654	641
Finance	91.13	89.50	91.06	91.13	May	651	648	648	650
Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Shares	899	Sales	5,374	6,222	May	22	331,454	310,674	6,222
May 22	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 22	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 23	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 23	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 24	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 24	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 25	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 25	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 26	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 26	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 27	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 27	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 28	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 28	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 29	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 29	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 30	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 30	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 31	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 31	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 32	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 32	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 33	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 33	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 34	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 34	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 35	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 35	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 36	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 36	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 37	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 37	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 38	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 38	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
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May 41	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 41	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 42	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 42	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 43	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 43	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 44	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 44	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 45	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 45	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 46	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 46	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 47	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 47	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 48	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 48	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 49	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 49	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 50	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 50	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 51	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 51	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 52	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 52	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 53	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 53	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 54	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 54	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 55	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 55	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 56	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 56	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 57	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 57	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 58	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 58	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 59	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 59	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 60	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 60	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 61	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 61	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 62	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 62	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 63	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 63	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 64	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 64	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 65	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 65	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 66	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 66	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 67	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 67	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 68	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 68	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 69	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 69	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 70	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 70	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 71	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 71	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 72	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 72	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 73	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 73	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 74	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 74	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 75	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 75	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 76	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 76	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 77	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 77	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 78	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 78	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 79	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 79	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
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May 81	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 81	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
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May 83	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 83	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 84	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 84	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 85	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 85	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 86	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 86	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 87	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 87	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 88	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 88	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 89	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 89	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 90	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 90	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 91	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 91	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 92	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 92	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 93	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 93	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 94	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 94	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 95	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 95	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 96	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 96	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 97	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 97	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 98	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 98	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 99	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 99	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 100	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 100	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 101	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 101	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 102	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 102	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 103	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 103	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 104	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 104	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 105	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 105	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 106	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 106	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 107	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 107	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 108	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 108	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 109	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 109	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 110	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 110	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
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May 113	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 113	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 114	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 114	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
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May 118	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 118	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 119	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222	May 119	331,454	310,674	6,222	6,222
May 120	331,4								

London Metal Market	
	Today's Basis
3 months	100.00
6 months	100.00
9 months	100.00
12 months	100.00
15 months	100.00
18 months	100.00
21 months	100.00
24 months	100.00
27 months	100.00
30 months	100.00
33 months	100.00
36 months	100.00
39 months	100.00
42 months	100.00
45 months	100.00
48 months	100.00
51 months	100.00
54 months	100.00
57 months	100.00
60 months	100.00
63 months	100.00
66 months	100.00
69 months	100.00
72 months	100.00
75 months	100.00
78 months	100.00
81 months	100.00
84 months	100.00
87 months	100.00
90 months	100.00
93 months	100.00
96 months	100.00
99 months	100.00
102 months	100.00
105 months	100.00
108 months	100.00
111 months	100.00
114 months	100.00
117 months	100.00
120 months	100.00
123 months	100.00
126 months	100.00
129 months	100.00
132 months	100.00
135 months	100.00
138 months	100.00
141 months	100.00
144 months	100.00
147 months	100.00
150 months	100.00
153 months	100.00
156 months	100.00
159 months	100.00
162 months	100.00
165 months	100.00
168 months	100.00
171 months	100.00
174 months	100.00
177 months	100.00
180 months	100.00
183 months	100.00
186 months	100.00
189 months	100.00
192 months	100.00
195 months	100.00
198 months	100.00
201 months	100.00
204 months	100.00
207 months	100.00
210 months	100.00
213 months	100.00
216 months	100.00
219 months	100.00
222 months	100.00
225 months	100.00
228 months	100.00
231 months	100.00
234 months	100.00
237 months	100.00
240 months	100.00
243 months	100.00
246 months	100.00
249 months	100.00
252 months	100.00
255 months	100.00
258 months	100.00
261 months	100.00
264 months	100.00
267 months	100.00
270 months	100.00
273 months	100.00
276 months	100.00
279 months	100.00
282 months	100.00
285 months	100.00
288 months	100.00
291 months	100.00
294 months	100.00
297 months	100.00
300 months	100.00
303 months	100.00
306 months	100.00
309 months	100.00
312 months	100.00
315 months	100.00
318 months	100.00
321 months	100.00
324 months	100.00
327 months	100.00
330 months	100.00
333 months	100.00
336 months	100.00
339 months	100.00
342 months	100.00
345 months	100.00
348 months	100.00
351 months	100.00
354 months	100.00
357 months	100.00
360 months	100.00
363 months	100.00
366 months	100.00
369 months	100.00
372 months	100.00
375 months	100.00
378 months	100.00
381 months	100.00
384 months	100.00
387 months	100.00
390 months	100.00
393 months	100.00
396 months	100.00
399 months	100.00
402 months	100.00
405 months	100.00
408 months	100.00
411 months	100.00
414 months	100.00
417 months	100.00
420 months	100.00
423 months	1

	510-4225	510-4226
Spot	1078-1071	1066-1050
3 months	1048-1041	1020-1021
6 months	1028-1021	1000-1001
12 months	1008-1001	980-981
18 months	988-981	960-961
24 months	968-961	940-941
30 months	948-941	920-921
36 months	928-921	900-901
42 months	908-901	880-881
48 months	888-881	860-861
54 months	868-861	840-841
60 months	848-841	820-821
66 months	828-821	800-801
72 months	808-801	780-781
78 months	788-781	760-761
84 months	768-761	740-741
90 months	748-741	720-721
96 months	728-721	700-701
102 months	708-701	680-681
108 months	688-681	660-661
114 months	668-661	640-641
120 months	648-641	620-621
126 months	628-621	600-601
132 months	608-601	580-581
138 months	588-581	560-561
144 months	568-561	540-541
150 months	548-541	520-521
156 months	528-521	500-501
162 months	508-501	480-481
168 months	488-481	460-461
174 months	468-461	440-441
180 months	448-441	420-421
186 months	428-421	400-401
192 months	408-401	380-381
198 months	388-381	360-361
204 months	368-361	340-341
210 months	348-341	320-321
216 months	328-321	300-301
222 months	308-301	280-281
228 months	288-281	260-261
234 months	268-261	240-241
240 months	248-241	220-221
246 months	228-221	200-201
252 months	208-201	180-181
258 months	188-181	160-161
264 months	168-161	140-141
270 months	148-141	120-121
276 months	128-121	100-101
282 months	108-101	80-81
288 months	88-81	60-61
294 months	68-61	40-41
300 months	48-41	20-21
306 months	28-21	0-1
312 months	08-01	
318 months		
324 months		
330 months		
336 months		
342 months		
348 months		
354 months		
360 months		
366 months		
372 months		
378 months		
384 months		
390 months		
396 months		
402 months		
408 months		
414 months		
420 months		
426 months		
432 months		
438 months		
444 months		
450 months		
456 months		
462 months		
468 months		
474 months		
480 months		
486 months		
492 months		
498 months		
504 months		
510 months		











# San Francisco Edges Los Angeles, 7-6

FRANCISCO, May 24 (UPI)—Dave Rader's single to home in the eighth inning gave the San Francisco Giants a 7-6 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Rader, who pitched one relief inning, gained credit for the victory, his fifth in 11 decisions, and Randy Tomlin, who pitched six innings, took the loss and is 1-2.

Padres 5, Reds 4.

In San Diego, Derrell Thomas and Hernandez from third hit a one-out sacrifice fly

in the 13th inning to give the Padres a 3-1 victory over Cincinnati.

The Reds collected 18 hits in the game but left 20 men on base, 12 on the first six innings. Rookie Dan Spillner, the last of six San Diego pitchers, was the winner.

**Expos 5, Pirates 4**

At Montreal, Willie Davis and rookie Barry Foote each drove in two runs, helping Steve Rogers to his seventh victory and leading the Expos to a 5-4 victory over Pittsburgh.

Davis drove in a run in the first inning with a triple to score Ron Hunt with the first run.

Davis later scored on a balk by Pittsburgh starter and loser Bruce Kison. In the seventh inning, Davis sacrificed fly scored Reggie Williams with the final Montreal run.

**Indians 5, Orioles 6**

At Baltimore, Clayton Kerry tossed a three-hitter for his seventh consecutive victory in pitching Cleveland to a 2-0 triumph over the Orioles.

Kerry, who has not lost since opening day, posted his 24th career shutout in beating Jim Palmer, now 2-5. Both of the

runs off Palmer, who lost his fifth straight start, were unearned as the result of two errors.

**Angels 3, Royals 1**

At Kansas City, Bobby Valentine's sacrifice fly scored Willie Rodriguez with the tie-breaking run in the seventh inning, lifting California to a 3-1 victory over the Royals behind the fourth pitching of Nolan Ryan.

**White Sox 9, Rangers 6**

At Chicago, Carlos May drove in three runs with a double and sacrifice fly and reliever Skip Piliak earned his first American League triumph with five innings of relief, leading the White Sox to a 9-6 victory over Texas Rangers.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	20	19	.512	—
Boston	21	18	.538	1 1/2
Baltimore	19	19	.500	2 1/2
Cleveland	20	20	.500	2 1/2
Detroit	18	20	.471	3 1/2
New York	20	22	.476	3 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	22	17	.562	—
San Francisco	21	18	.538	1 1/2
Los Angeles	20	19	.512	2 1/2
Atlanta	22	21	.512	2 1/2
Houston	22	22	.500	3 1/2
San Diego	19	22	.459	5 1/2

THURSDAY'S GAMES

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	22	17	.562	—
San Francisco	21	18	.538	1 1/2
Los Angeles	20	19	.512	2 1/2
Atlanta	22	21	.512	2 1/2
Houston	22	22	.500	3 1/2
San Diego	19	22	.459	5 1/2

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San Francisco	21	18	.538	1 1/2
Los Angeles	20	19	.512	2 1/2
Atlanta	22	21	.512	2 1/2
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Philadelphia	22	17	.562	—
San Francisco	21	18	.538	1 1/2
Los Angeles	20	19	.512	2 1/2
Atlanta	22	21	.512	2 1/2
Houston	22	22	.500	3 1/2
San Diego	19	22	.459	5 1/2

FRIDAY'S GAMES

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	22	17	.562	—
San Francisco	21	18	.538	1 1/2
Los Angeles	20	19	.512	2 1/2
Atlanta	22	21	.512	2 1/2
Houston	22	22	.500	3 1/2
San Diego	19	22	.459	5 1/2

THURSDAY'S GAMES

# It's Do or Die for 37,486 Pieces of Joe Frazier

By Red Smith

PHILADELPHIA, May 24 (UPI)—Between the vacant front and a car wash across Broad Street from North Philadelphia Railroad Station stands the Man or House of Nightingale gym, perhaps the only bloodsport in America with wall-to-wall carpeting, recessed lighting and music coming out of the wall—if you accept the blast-furnace sounds of rock as music.

This is the Cloverly Gym, one of the properties of Cloverly, Inc., the benevolent agglomeration of preachers and politicians and schoolmarms and stenographers who moonlight as fight managers owning pieces of Joe Frazier. At last count, these managers numbered about 800, including some named St. Joseph's College, the Pennsylvania Ballet, Drexel Institute and Temple and Villanova Universities, and they shared 37,486 pieces of the former heavyweight champion of the world.

Incorporated in 1968 to grubstake the new Olympic heavyweight champion for a venture into the professional ring, Cloverly is now one year old. Whether it ever reaches its 10th birthday may be decided June 17, when Frazier fights Jerry Quarry in the Madison Square Garden end of a closed-circuit doubleheader. In the companion feature, to be shown on theater television and a big screen in the Garden ring, Bob Foster defends his lightweight championship in Albuquerque, N.M., against the Argentine assassin, Jorge Arumada.

**Cooley Wages**

By the exalted standards of Cleveland established in 1971, when Frazier earned \$2.5 million an hour fighting Muhammad Ali, Joe's \$400,000 guarantee for the Quarry match represents a cooley wage. The fight itself, though, probably will put Cloverly back in General Motors class or out of business.

If Joe wins, the electronic ruckus that will follow the fight will be running at half off for a title match in the natural amphitheater of Copernicus Crater. A defeat would be his third in 18 months and he might very well go join his Angus, Hereford and Charolais cattle under the moss-bunged oaks along South Carolina's Coosaw River.

"This is the breaking point," Frazier said. "This is the crossroads, do or die, and I'm sure Jerry feels the same way. I say that on the base of ratings. For

him, it means another shot at the title. For me, one chance to get it back. We're the two top contenders; the one that wins goes for the championship."

Naked except for a robe, Joe was relaxing on a sofa in his office, half-light up from the gym floor. It is a small, comfortable room with three walls papered in a mammoth and one occupied by a huge photograph of

Muhammad Ali falling in their first fight. In the workout just completed, he had looked sharper than at any time since that moment when Ali hit the floor.

**Thunderous Shells**

He had worked up a sweat shadow-boxing, a padded fire punches with Enzo Angileri and Mohamed Williams, burned a hole in a glove punching the speed bag, pulled on a sleeveless

muscle shirt and skipped rope then let a great big guy named Lee Grant fire thunderous shots into his middle with a medicine ball.

Johnson is a thickset, stumpy man who boxes straight in and Frazier hit him with everything, hooks, overhand rights and uppercuts, now and then a one-two combination. Unlike the young Frazier whose "smoking" attack wore opponents away as water erodes granite, Joe was selling himself for what looked like the heaviest punches he has ever thrown, pulling so much into the big shots that an involuntary snort accompanied each one, loud as a seal's bark.

Williams, taller than Joe and fast, circled and parried, throwing snarled punches while Joe tried to cut him off. Frazier was especially effective from underneath, evidently planning to attack Quarry from that quarter.

"Yes," he said, "that's why we got Scrap Iron here. He comes at you like Quarry. Sticking and moving and Jerry's bag. I feel good knowing I whipped him before, but he's fighting better now. Use to have all his family around him all the time and I'd read where he didn't have too much respect for black fighters. Like he says, he's grown up."

"He was real game the first time, but I'm hitting harder now. I can't explain it, but I can feel it in my hands."

**Wild Violence**

The years ago, this pair produced seven rounds of wild violence. Frazier punched Quarry's face apart inside four rounds but when they were separated on doctor's orders Jerry was still looking for more, a bleeding, one-eyed, gap-toothed attacker. They have watched each other many times since, including the recent evening in Nassau Coliseum when Quarry got off the floor to knock out Joe Alexander. When Alexander's hook landed, Frazier's imagination touched a match to \$400,000.

"His wife was sitting behind me," he said, "and she kept at me to holler for Jerry. I was sittin' there when Quarry went down and I heard myself yelling, 'Jerry, get up, get up.'"

"Might try something new this fight and let my wife come and watch."

"Is Mrs. Frazier a fight fan?" a visitor asked.

"She better be that night," her husband said.

It was a come-from-behind victory for Heloman. The hard-hitting Australian left-hander completely dominated the first set.

**Wade, Heldman**

**In Tennis Final**

**At Bournemouth**

BOURNEMOUTH, England, May 24 (UPI)—Virginia Wade moved into the final of the British hard court tennis championship today with a 6-2, 2-6, 6-2 victory over Jackie Payer.

Wade, the British No. 1 and winner of last year's Rothmans hard court tourney, faltered at the opening game of the second set. But in the third set she pulled the other British woman from the baseline and beat her rapidly in play at the net.

Julie Heldman, the former U.S. Wightman Cup player, woo the right to meet Wade in the final with a three-set victory over Dianne Fromholtz, an Australian teenager, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1.

It was a come-from-behind victory for Heloman. The hard-hitting Australian left-hander completely dominated the first set.

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